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THE emphasis with which Mr. Bissell, of Buffalo, denies the report that Mr. Cleveland will return to his old partnership and practice after March 4, suggests the painful suspicion that Mr. Bissell is not anxious for a renewal of old ties.

THE vote for presidential electors was almost canvassed yesterday. The highest vote given a Republican elector was cast for Thomas H. Nelson, who received 233,361; the highest vote for a Democratic elector was cast for Samuel D. Vance, 261,013. Nelson's plurality is 2,348.

NEWSPAPERS with not much else to do are still talking about President-elect Harrison's intentions regarding the annexation of Canada. The Journal has no official information on the subject, but ventures the prediction that Canada will not be annexed during the coming administration, the country being in no immediate need of more Democratic States.

FROM every direction, North and South, East and West, come reports of the building of new factories, the enlarging of old ones and of renewed activity in manufacturing business of all kinds. Here now, your "tariff-reform" Democrats, stop mourning over the loss of the offices for a minute, and own up that you are glad, after all, that free trade did not win.

THE renewed activity of the divorce mills in St. Louis, Chicago and other neighboring cities as winter comes on is not a result of the late election, and on the other hand, curiously enough, has not been cited by disingenuous and ill-natured Democrats as proof that protection does not protect. What it seems to indicate very clearly is that marriage is a failure in the localities referred to.

SENATOR JOHN JAMES INGALLS writes as follows to the New York Independent, in answer to its request for an opinion on the civil service: "If there will be more than forty thousand Democrats in office on the 4th of March next, about which I know nothing, they should all be removed before the going down of the sun on that day, and more than forty thousand Republicans appointed in their stead. What the attitude of the administration will be, I have neither opinion nor information." Mr. Ingalls will have his little joke.

GENERAL PALMER'S action in withdrawing from the Grand Army of the Republic is not regarded favorably by prominent Democrats of the order throughout the country. Most of them who talk of the matter agree that the organization has kept out of politics, and that Palmer's withdrawal would not have occurred had he waited until his disappointment over his defeat became less poignant. In any event they believe that nothing would be gained by the formation of an association of soldiers avowedly partisan, such as the dissatisfied Democrats propose to organize.

THE Atlanta Constitution, which has had the reputation of being the most liberal and broad-minded journal in the South, might learn a lesson in common sense from the Charleston News and Courier, a paper that has been most bitterly partisan. The Constitution's disappointment over defeat was so great as to lead it into some very foolish lamentations and prophecies of disaster. The News is shrewd enough to see that such talk is not only injurious in its effects, but that the industrial interests of the South are not likely to suffer under Republican administration. With great good judgment it announces this opinion promptly, and paves the way for a favorable reception of the coming President's policy, and the consequent tranquility and prosperity of the region in which it is most deeply interested. The attitude of this influential paper promises well for the advancement of South Carolina, both in a business and political way.

DEMOCRATIC papers are wasting a great deal of virtuous indignation in denouncing Republicans for the alleged circulation of certain stories concerning Mr. Cleveland's personal habits and conduct. In common phrase, "they are barking up the wrong tree." These stories were not originated by Republicans and have not been circulated by them. They were formulated and first printed by Democrats who were opposed to Mr. Cleveland's renomination, and were intended to be used against him at St. Louis. Although they were accessible during the campaign, no Republican paper printed them, partly, perhaps, because they were not fully believed, and partly out of consideration for the President and the office he holds. The course of the Indianapolis press in the matter has been

altogether praiseworthy. Even now the stories only find their way into print through the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, which publishes for the purpose of denying them. This was very foolish. The stories cut no figure at all in the campaign, and were already forgotten by the comparatively few who had heard them. In reviving them for the purpose of defending Mr. Cleveland, his friends have committed a foolish blunder.

## ALL IS NOT LOST.

"All is not lost," said a gentleman from Birmingham last night. "Since the presidential election contracts have been closed for the erection of two or more furnaces and two big rolling-mills at Birmingham. This means an expenditure of \$3,000,000, and an addition of at least 10,000 to our population. As I remarked before, 'All is not lost.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

The gentleman from Birmingham who said this showed that he, at least, had not lost his head, and the Constitution puts it in a way that indicates its own approval of the sentiment. We should change the form of expression. Instead of saying "All is not lost" in the South by the result of the presidential election, we should say "All is gained."

The South is not yet emancipated from the rule of the ideas and the leaders that dominated it before the war and led it into that sad experience. Under their leadership the Southern States marched out of the Union as to a picnic, with bands playing and colors flying. It was to be a grand march to political independence. It did not prove so. It did bring great blessings to the South, but not in the way its Democratic leaders expected. When in the progress of the war they found that slavery was destroyed past all hope of resuscitation, these Bourbon leaders said all was lost, and there was nothing left for the South but to fight and die in the last ditch. When Appomattox came, and the men who had fought till they could hold out no longer were forced to surrender, these Bourbon leaders again assured the people that all was lost. When the bastard government at Richmond was dispersed and the Confederacy went up in a puff of smoke, all was lost again. When the authority of the government was restored and laws passed by Congress for the rehabilitation of the States as integral parts of the Union, all was lost again. When the constitutional amendments were adopted and the negroes clothed with the suffrage and civil rights, then, indeed, all was lost. And so at each successive stage and step in reconstruction, at the election of each Republican President, at the enactment of every law looking to the enforcement of equal rights and fair elections, the Bourbon leaders assured the people that all was lost.

The Southern people ought to have learned by this time that these Bourbons are false leaders and false oracles, prophets of evil and blind leaders of the blind. Every event or occurrence that has induced them to exclaim that all was lost has proved a blessing to the South. The abolition of slavery, the suppression of the rebellion, the overthrow of the Confederacy, the continuance of the Republican party in power, have all proved great blessings. Even negro suffrage would have proved a great blessing to the Southern people if they had accepted it in good faith, and allowed the colored people to assume their proper place and functions in the body-politic. The idea of negro domination is a bugaboo, a myth, a false pretense, fostered by the Bourbons for political purposes. The negroes would not be half as dangerous with the ballot as without it. If they did not deserve the right of suffrage when it was given them they have fairly earned it since by twenty odd years of patient, faithful service, in which they have done a great deal more to restore the shattered fortunes of the South and rebuild its waste places than the whites have. History furnishes no parallel to their good conduct since the war, nor to the diabolical malice with which the Bourbon leaders have still assured the people that unless the negroes were deprived of their rights all would be lost.

Every blessing that has come to the South since the beginning of the war has been forced upon it. The present success of the Republican party is no exception. The South only progresses in spite of the Democratic party. The same old Bourbon leaders, who "squat like a toad," have been croaking disaster in their ears for twenty years past, assured them again that all would be lost if General Harrison were elected President; and so, under this suicidal leadership, this regime of political hari-kari, they strained every nerve to prevent the Republican party from conferring on them the greatest possible benefit and blessing in the continuance of a policy which is as necessary to the material development of the South as of the North, and in the election of a President who will represent this policy with malice towards none and with charity for all.

At the present stage of Southern development no greater disaster could have happened to the South than the triumph of the Democratic party on a free-trade platform. It would have intimidated capital, discouraged investors and paralyzed enterprise. Under protection the South has made great progress in material development, and is destined to make still greater. The success of the Republican party gives assurance that the policy will be continued, and furnishes precisely the incentive to Southern enterprise and progress that was needed. Manufacturers and capitalists will now feel that they can continue their investments in the South as well as in the North, with an assurance that they will not be suddenly subjected to the ruinous competition of foreign manufacturers and cheap labor. Every new factory established in the South is an additional argument in favor of the Republican party. The light that streams from the furnaces and rolling-mills at Birmingham is typical of the light that is breaking over all the South. By it, if they will read aright, the Southern people may easily see that so far from all being lost by the defeat of the Bourbon Democracy, everything has been gained.

It seems Mr. Charles F. Murchison did not confine his request for political advice to Lord Sackville. He wrote at the same time to Sir Charles Tupper, the official representative of

Canada in Great Britain, and to the same purpose. But Sir Charles did not walk into the trap with the cheerful alacrity of Lord Sackville. On the contrary, like a wise and wary fish, he smelled the bait and declined to bite. He politely informed Mr. Murchison that his official position estopped him from offering any advice as to how he should vote, adding that "the hope is uppermost in everybody's mind that the matters in dispute between the two countries may soon be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to both, and your knowledge of public opinion in Canada will show you that Canadians are most desirous that their relations with the United States should be of the most cordial and friendly character." If my Lord Sackville had disposed of Mr. Murchison in the same worldly-wise fashion, he and his charming daughters would now be looking forward to the inauguration ball at Washington, instead of crossing the briny on their way to England.

UNDER the head of "Leave the Rotten Concern" the Evansville Courier has a savage attack on the Grand Army of the Republic. It says:

"The Grand Army of the Republic is a vile political scheme. There are here and there, like Farragut Post in this city, some posts that are conducted on a strictly non-partisan basis. But it is the hellish spirit of hate of the South as its corner-stone, and the supremacy of the Republican party as an instrument for the robbery of the people, by unjust laws, as its chief motive. It is time for Democratic soldiers to leave it in a body and at once. That grand old hero, Gen. John M. Palmer, is the first to ask for his reward on political grounds. Let Democratic soldiers everywhere follow his lead. Let no Democratic soldier be allured by the promise of positions of honor within the order. It is a Republican machine, and no Democrat of self-respect should be deceived into playing into the hands of the party of fraud and hypocrisy."

The animus of this article is very apparent and very bitter. None know how untrue and unjust it is better than old soldiers. That the Grand Army is not "a vile political machine" thousands of Democratic soldiers who are members of the order can testify. Many of them have so testified. The order was founded in comradeship, and that is still its ruling idea and principle. So far as we are informed, the provision in the constitution of the G. A. R. which excludes politics and forbids its being used for political purposes is rigidly observed. That a large majority of its members are Republicans is undoubtedly true, but so are a large majority of the Methodists of this country, and the Courier might as well denounce the Methodist Church as "a vile political scheme" as to apply that language to the Grand Army. The Republican members of the Grand Army do not talk politics at the post meetings nor attempt to use the order for political purposes; their politics are a separate and distinct affair. The Courier's attack on the Grand Army is the most indecent and vindictive we have seen anywhere.

THE London Times, in a leading editorial on the result of our recent election, says: "It is too early to speculate about the composition of General Harrison's Cabinet, but it may be hoped that, when the exigencies of electioneering have ceased to be operative, the Republican party will have the good sense to avoid committing the control of public affairs, and especially of foreign policy, to demagogues, whose strength lies in violent and unscrupulous appeals to dangerous popular passions." Not all American newspapers are as modest as the Times in regard to speculating about the composition of the Cabinet. In fact, that seems to be the favorite speculation of the day. In another part of the same article the Times repeats the allusion to the demagogical foreign policy of the present administration by saying: "It is satisfactory to reflect that when the time comes for renewing serious diplomatic negotiations with the United States we shall have to do with public men who have had no concern in the scandal of the 'Sackville incident,' and who may take up the fisheries question and others without any immediate necessity for looking at their bearings upon a narrowly contested election." No part of the record of the Republican party was more honorable than its management of our foreign relations, and we have no doubt that with its return to power that branch of the public business will be once more raised above the level of small-beer politics.

THE Philadelphia Record, which was sure the country was doomed to destruction if Cleveland and free trade were not successful, is constrained to admit that in the South very considerable numbers of high-tariff men are to be found in the Democratic party. It would greatly aid in destroying the sectional and color line and contribute to the healthy political development of the country, the Record thinks, if General Harrison would recognize these Democrats by making his appointments from among them in preference to "ignorant and incapable Republicans, white or black." Maybe so; but wouldn't it answer the same purpose to select as his appointees capable and intelligent Republicans?

There must be some of this class among the thousands who succeeded in getting their votes counted down there, to say nothing of those who were counted out. The President's choice will hardly be limited to illiterate Republicans; and as between well-qualified members of that party who have kept the faith through all discouragements and "protection Democrats" afraid to vote in accordance with their principles, honors should be given to the former.

ROGER Q. MILLS, of Texas, has entered the list of liars concerning the Indiana election, and bids fair to be a winner. In an interview in the Louisville Courier-Journal he said:

"Money in Indiana and treachery in New York defeated Grover Cleveland. Indiana was flooded with money, and I understand the Republicans claim to have purchased 18,000 floating votes at prices ranging from a pint of whiskey to \$100. This does not include the expenses of the campaign, and \$1,500,000 would not be a small estimate to place the money dumped by the Republican party into the State during the campaign."

Mr. Roger Q. Mills, chairman of the committee on ways and means and author of the Mills bill, is a plain, common liar, from Texas.

JANE HADING reviles the American pie. She says it is soggy and a national misfortune, and that she will not ruin her digestion by trying to

eat it. Are we, the American people, to follow the whim of a frivolous French actress in this matter, or the example of our own honored Emerson, who loved his pie and ate it for breakfast? There can be no answer to this question from the patriotic citizen: Go to Jane; we will eat pie and be true to Emerson.

BLIZZARDS to the north of us, blizzards to the east of us, and a certainty that they will rare early and often to the west of us, should cause the residents of Indianapolis to congratulate themselves that they are in the "weather belt." At times, it is true, the weather may seem to lack in balminess, the skies may lower and storms may blow at times, but the worst is so much better than the meteorological conditions elsewhere that compass should go out to the unfortunate of the bleak Atlantic coast, the frozen Northwest, and the wind-swept plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Far from the winds of sea or lake, with no blasts from any mountain sweeping over it, its prairies protected by forests and its location favorable for a moderate temperature, Indiana has climatic advantages which her people have good cause to claim. It is a good State for farming, good for manufacturing, good for general business, and good to live in. If anybody doubts it let him come and try.

SOME vile slanderer has started the story that Mr. E. W. Halford, late managing editor of this paper and now President-elect Harrison's private secretary, is an inveterate whistler and can whistle the most difficult music after once hearing. The falsity of this tale is apparent on its face. Everybody who is acquainted with the peculiar sensitiveness of the journalistic nature knows that no self-respecting staff of a respectable newspaper would permit a whistling associate to live, much less to remain and "manage" them for twenty years. In justice to itself, as well as to remove a stigma from the reputation of an honored and honorable gentleman, the Journal hastens to say that Mr. Halford not only does not whistle, but there is reason to believe that he cannot. At all events, if he knows even one easy tune from another he has never proved it by vocal demonstration. All reports to the contrary are campaign lies.

WEST ALEXANDER, Pa., burns natural gas, but on Saturday, which was a cold day, the bursting of a main some distance from town left three-fourths of the families without heat. The most of the population ate cold dinners, shivered around their homes in winter wraps, and thought regretfully of the old-time convenience of coal. This incident is mentioned not to excite apprehension of a similar calamity in the minds of Indianapolis gas-patrons, but to brighten their own blessings and give them a greater sense of security. Gas-mains laid among Pennsylvania hills burst as a consequence of land-slides, and no land-slides threaten the pipes on the fair levels and gentle slopes of central Indiana.

THE plaintiff in a Connecticut breach of promise case who had sued for \$50,000 compromised on \$50 after she had heard of the Hibbard-Fry election. It beats all how little saliva will suffice for a bruised heart when more cannot be had.

MRS. AMELIA RIVES-CHANDLER is about to publish a new book which, she says, will surpass any of her previous productions, even "The Quick or the Dead." In other words, it will be quicker, which is to say, faster.

AN exchange has something to say about "new wrinkles in coffin." But who wants wrinkles of any kind in coffin? They must be uncomfortable.

THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: When was the law passed giving Congressmen their present salary? Does Senator Ingalls, being President pro tem. of the Senate, entitle him to a larger salary than the other members? We do not believe so. Who introduced the first tariff bill into Congress? HACKETT, Ind. A. W. C.

Jan. 20, 1874. 2. Whenever there is no Vice-President the President of the Senate for the time being is entitled to the compensation provided by law for the Vice-President, viz., \$8,000 a year. 3. The first tariff bill was passed by the first Congress that met after the adoption of the Constitution. We have not time to look up its history.

THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Does an applicant for examination for a point in the civil service have to present an affidavit on making application? LADOGA, Ind. W. R. B.

None whatever. There are blank forms of application for examination, for which you should apply to the Civil-service Commission, at Washington, D. C. Address John T. Doyle, secretary of the commission.

THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: To settle a dispute, please state whether the soldiers who reside at the Soldiers' Homes have a vote in any election. J. J. B.

Yes.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

WOMEN do the work of ushering people to their places in most of the theaters in Paris.

THERE are 3,000 women telegraph operators in England, and their salaries range from \$300 to \$1,000 a year.

A CALIFORNIA widow had plans made for a \$50,000 monument for her late departed, but when the lawyers got through fighting over the estate the widow was doing housework at two dollars a week for the man who designed the monument.

EVANGELIST MOODY, who has gone to the Pacific coast, will spend the entire winter there. He has now gone to Portland, Ore., to arrange for a series of meetings at different points in the Northwest. On Jan. 1 he will begin a course of meetings in San Francisco.

THE proof-reader for the Charleston Courier is a young woman, who leaves for home every morning at 2 o'clock. She used to be accused by loafers, but after killing one and wounding two they discovered what a typographical error she was and let her alone.

SCHOOL attendance compulsory in Japan, and there are 2,000,000 children in the public schools, of which 1,000,000 are girls. There are 1,800 students in the Imperial University. Japan has 142 high-schools, 63 normal, 103 technical, which are public, and 1,833 schools which are maintained by private funds.

THE Rev. Dr. David Spurgeon Perry, once widely known as the "boy preacher of New Jersey," later a millionaire manufacturer of chemicals in New York city, and subsequently a millionaire in Brooklyn through his work in a mineral capacity and endeavor to erect a church at Coney Island, is now a pauper inmate of the county almshouse at Bathurst, L. I. He is eighty-nine years old, and his descent from affluence to poverty is mainly due to his charitable disposition.

SPEAKING of the President of France, a correspondent says: "M. Carnot is weak. A very strong man—the strongest man in France for that matter—was needed in St. Germain's place. Almost the weakest was chosen. He is quite incapable personally, and his wife gives elegant receptions in admirably draped gowns. They spend a good deal of money, to the detestation of the members of the fine de la Pair and the costumiers of the Boulevard, but they have made no mark whatever on public affairs."

WRITING from London, a correspondent says of the author of "Robert Elmer": "Mrs. Ward is a most delightful woman, simple, charming and entirely unspoiled by the tremendous success which her work has brought her. She is highly gifted in many ways. Her music is extremely good. She has a most happy and complete life, a husband who adores her and to whom she is devoted, three very clever children and quite as much social success as she wishes, with money enough to gratify all reasonable desires."

THE czar of Russia's oldest son has been paying a visit to the Emperor of Germany, at Berlin. The Czarowitch is described as an ordinary-looking young man, with coarse black hair and a small, round face. He is said to be a very good natured, but his mind is not remarkable, he has a kindly heart. Naturally, an appreciation of his own importance is not lacking in Mr. Blaine's friends that he has had for some time past a decided inclination to make

rather dull among the military potentates of Europe. The "bookish theory" is not considered of much importance by the Czarowitch's equals. It is probable that he will become a brother-in-law of Emperor William.

IT'S A PRETTY QUARREL. Two gentlemen from Kentucky, Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Rucker, are in a dreadful quarrel, and a regular tragic pucker.

Rucker says that Blackburn said that Cleveland said that he was being killed by David Hill in the presidential race.

How Blackburn says what Rucker said and Rucker rejoins if he said that He dissent say it again.

THE turkey now begins to climb The very highest trees; And Rucker rejoins if he said that From cold Thanksgiving breezes.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

IT is safe to say that American citizens in love with the old flag, and in full sympathy with American ideas, will represent the United States in all foreign courts early in next year. Chicago Inter Ocean.

CAPITAL needs no organization and labor will have accomplished much when it learns that wild and reckless action, under the name of strikes, must rest for harm, while cool and wise action, and resort to strikes only as a last recourse, should be their course.—Portland Oregonian.

IT is true, as a few politicians and journalists in the Southern tier affirm, that the colored vote is the most potent of the polls by reason of its density, then not the less does justice demand that representation should not be given to a population that does not share in the act of choosing representatives.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE acquisition of Canada would add nothing to the wealth of the United States, but would add a population not in sympathy with the form of our government or with the spirit of our institutions. The Canadians are Englishmen, not Americans, and it would take long years to imbue them with American ideas.—Omaha Register.

THE fact that his order [the Knights of Labor] has lost two-thirds of its membership under his [Powderly's] management, and that a rival organization has gained twice its strength, has not caused the delegates to tighten the thumb-screws were applied to them. His success is now a matter of but slight importance to the masses of the working people of the United States.—New York Sun.

HARRISON carried every one of the eight States bordering on the great lakes by pluralities aggregating about 213,000. He will probably show that their confidence was not misplaced by doing all that he can to help commerce through the improvement of rivers and harbors upon which the government has been working, in a patriotic way, for many years.—Cleveland Leader.

IF this Democratic conspiracy to count out a Congress elected by the people should be pressed to a test, the free people of States where law is respected and obeyed will rightly demand that the government shall find a remedy and apply it without delay. The time has come to put a stop to systematic defeat and destruction of the Constitution and the laws of the United States by national authority.—New York Tribune.

THE idea of Southern men boycotting Northern merchants because the latter are Republicans is absurd. There is no sense in it in business. When men open their purses they do not consult politics. The States of the Union are bound together in close commercial ties, and the men who are settling in the South are helping her to develop her products and buying her goods, have no empty sectional prejudice.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

DON'T wait, rich man, till you are dead. Give your children enough to keep them in harmony with their environment, and to enable them to realize any good motive they may have for the use of money, and then establish industrial schools to make manual labor a respectable profession. It is a thousand times better to benefit mankind than to evade your trusteeship by leaving a fortune to somebody who may have no sense or responsibility for its use.—New York Press.

A FREE government and the deliberate and disloyal training up of enemies to a free government cannot go together. One or the other must be abandoned. There is no sense in wretched alien conspirators can prove themselves stronger for attack than our system is strong for defense, but we are certain that we are doing nothing by delay.—Chicago News.

## ELECTION BETS AND RELIGION.

How the Methodist Republicans Despoiled the Suffering Democratic Egyptians.

THE little village of Roseville, Vermillion county, Illinois, in Jo Cannon's district, has a congregation of "true blue" Methodists who voted a year ago to build a thousand-dollar addition to their church. While their intentions were excellent, they were short of money, and then, and the work lagged. As election time was approaching these Methodists, nearly all of whom are staunch Republicans, were startled for bets by their irreligious Democratic neighbors. For some time they withstood the bluffing they had been taught and believed that it was wrong to gamble. But this made the Democrats all the more taunting in their remarks. They talked as the Philistines did before David stepped forth to slay them. At last flesh and blood would stand it no longer, and they decided they would despoil the Egyptians or lose their own goods in the laudable attempt. They would deprive them of their money, their flock and their geese, their asses and mules, their grain and their geese. The Methodists, male and female, backed up their strong faith that Young Tippecanoe would make hell and all the devils in it tremble. They took all the bets the ungodly Democrats offered. Now 6 came and Cleveland was knocked out. Then the brethren began raking in the money. They showed no let-up, for none would have been shown them.

It had been their intention when they set out to turn all their gains over to the church. They meant that the irreligious Democrats should build that thousand-dollar addition. Not one of them, like the bad Ananias, tried to keep anything back for his own use. But here an unexpected difficulty arose. Strangely enough the pastor of this little flock was a bi-vocal Prohibitionist of the "Thank God" Brooks school. So radical a dry was he that he had out down the Prohibition vote of the town from seven to seven. He insisted that the plunder of the foe must not be used for the church, but must all be restored to the Democrats.

The winners said that was nonsense; it was as much theirs as what the Israelites under Moses had gotten from their oppressors and afterwards used for their own good. The pastor declined to listen to reason, however, and on the ground that the members of his church had been gambling summoned them for trial. It was a curious affair. The judge, jury, prosecutor, witness and everything else. All the members of the congregation, men, women, and little ones, were defendants. Under such circumstances the pastor rather farcical, and thus far the minister has not been able to excommunicate his flock. He will not preach to them; they do not want to hear him. He does not like to see them from the pulpit, and they do not like to support a minister who wants to cast them out of the church. Therefore they have rather the better of him and will probably soon get another pastor with less Brooks prohibition and more horse sense.

As for the Democrats, the dispute has done them no good. They have had to pay up and the net result has been the loss of \$1,000. The Republican brethren, "sweetly smiling," have packed up all their loose change and have it safely stored away till it shall be available for the enlargement of that church. There is no sense in the talk of "rubbing it in" by hanging up in the new edifice a neat little tablet on which shall be set forth the fact that one Democrat contributed \$1,000 to the church. There is no sense in other fifty bushels of wheat, another two fat steers, another a dozen turkeys, and so on through all the donations, ending with "We gladly take the deed for the will."

## MR. BLAINE AS AN EDITOR.

A New York Magazine Said to Have Offered Him a Salary of \$1,000 Per Month.

New York Special to Boston Journal. If present negotiations are successful, it is not unlikely that one of our New York magazines may soon advertise the name of the Hon. James G. Blaine as its editor. Of course, it is not probable that Mr. Blaine will assume any active editorial work, but he will hold the position of nominal editor. It is proposed, by those who are working to secure his services, that Mr. Blaine's name be publicly used in connection with the magazine, and that one or, if possible, two brief articles over his signature appear in each number. He would be paid \$1,000 per month, with an additional \$500 each month to be paid some one he will appoint to have the final say what shall or shall not be printed in the magazine. It is an open secret among Mr. Blaine's friends that he has had for some time past a decided inclination to make

some permanent literary connection. It is said that he expressed this wish to a friend shortly after his return from Europe, and based on this fact the present offer has been shaped and submitted to him. Mr. Blaine's name would, of course, do much toward attracting attention to any magazine with which he might connect himself, and if common talk amounts to anything in the way of selling a magazine, such a venture might well be successful. Further than that Mr. Blaine has directly encouraged the submission of a definite proposal to him, nothing is yet known of his probable decision. Should he decide adversely, the matter will most likely never be heard of again; should his decision be favorable, more advertising capital will be made of it than any recent occurrence in magazine-dom.

## LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Uncle Sam Does Not Provide for All of the President's Household Expenses.

Milwaukee Sentinel's Washington Letter. Perhaps the lady readers of the Sentinel might like to know something of the experiences which Mrs. Harrison will have when she reaches Washington as the wife of the President. Will she pack simply her trunks with wearing apparel and move into a house completely furnished and filled with beds and bedding, silver and tableware, servants and cooking utensils, or will all or any of these have to be brought along or provided after she gets here? That is a question very often asked, and with it a good many others, as to horses and carriages, and men and waiting maids, cost of and payment for the necessities of the kitchen and dining-room, etc. It is a curious fact that all the Cabinet officers are furnished with horses and carriages at government expense, but that the President is not. The Cabinet officers are furnished horses, carriages and coachmen, and the horses are kept at government expense, if the President wants any of these things he must supply them himself. There is a stable near the White House, built during Grant's time, with plenty of room for horses, but even during Grant's time it was not empty. And, of course, it costs him a lot of money to fill it. Whoever sells a horse or carriage to the President of the United States expects to get about 25 per cent. for his profit. He would if he sold it elsewhere. Of course, the President must have three or four carriages and several horses. Whether General Harrison will bring any with him or buy them is not known. Probably he will buy new carriages, and, of course, a President's horses must be thoroughbred. And he need not expect much of them after he gets through his term in the White House either, for Washington pavements are hard on horses, as President Cleveland's big black-brown show. The President is also obliged to furnish his own driver. Albert Hawkins, a big colored man whom Grant brought here before he became President, is still driving at the White House, as he has done ever since Grant's term, and will probably be re-elected when Mr. Harrison; but if he does it will be at his own expense, for the government does not pay Albert's salary.

The White House Mrs. Harrison will find employees waiting to be re-engaged and paid for their services. The steward, who has charge of the kitchen and dining-room, the various authorities who are about the house, and attend to the table and table-ware—they are all private employees. Down in the basement, if you pass at the proper time, you see the laundry work of the White House being done. All these employees are, however, paid privately. Of course there is a yearly appropriation for the contingent expenses of the White House, but this is intended more to keep up the furniture and furnishings generally than to pay the cost of the President's living or the hire of his servants. One thing that Mrs. Harrison will find is a completely furnished house—solid silver, the finest of china, linen for the table and bed-chambers, elegant furniture in the parlors and fairly good in the private parts of the house. The private dining-room is on the first floor, just across the hall from the state dining-room. This is the room on the first floor used by the family of the President. The parlors are used for callers, and the entire family or "living" rooms are on the second floor. There are, perhaps, half a dozen parlors, and more; a sitting-room or two near to the circular "library-room," where the President sits during his business and working hours, and several handsomely furnished bedrooms, and several rooms. An elevator carries the family down stairs at meal-time and when they go down for other purposes if they desire it, but as a rule they walk up and down the stairs and through the luxuriously carpeted stairs and through the handsome and always attractive corridors which lead the way to the dining-rooms and parlors on the first floor. There is a very comfortable room for the experienced steward is able to relieve the mistress of the White House of all the cares of housekeeping—if he is well paid for it.

## Business Methods Must Control.

At the recent election more than six million men voted the Republican ticket. If a "clean sweep" could be made of all the offices in the country not more than one in a hundred Republican voters could secure a government position. For every vacancy there would be an average of at least five applicants. The result would be disappointed, and perhaps two out of the four would have their party zeal considerably diminished. From a purely party standpoint, does a "clean sweep" of all the offices in the country (C